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Senator Wilson's Speech.

The following are extracts from Senator Wilson's speech on the concurrent resolution by which the two Houses of Congress pledged themselves to each other not to admit any members from any of the insurrectionary States, until Congress should have declared the State entitled to representation:

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

On the 1st of May last, the rebel States were prostrate at the feet of the nation, completely conquered and subdued. They had fought, and fought bravely, for four years against the authority of the country; but they had been defeated, and their people could have been moulded at the nation's will. Abraham Lincoln had been assassinated. The people of the rebellious States saw that the Government of the United States had a million men in arms; and they were ready to accept any policy the nation chose to impose upon them, and to accept it freely. The leaders of Southern opinion, in May and June of last year, all expected the reorganization of the insurgent States upon the basis of the equality of all men before the law.

The public sentiment in the South was fast settling down into complete acquiescence in any conditions the Government should demand. Many of the eminent men of the South cheerfully avowed their readiness to accept the enfranchisement of the black man, and Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mallory, members of Jeff. Davis' cabinet, publicly advised the granting of suffrage to the new-made freedmen.

Sir, in the North the religious associations, at their anniversary meetings, with voices approaching unanimity, demanded suffrage for the freedmen; the literary journals and the religious press ably and earnestly advocated enfranchisement; the Republican press was unanimous for suffrage; the New York Herald, always quick to discern the currents of public opinion, proposed a plan of qualified suffrage, embracing colored persons who had served in the army or navy, who could read, who possessed a small amount of property, or were members of Christian churches; the New York News, edited by Gen. Wood, a late member of the House of Representatives, took ground in favor of suffrage in an elaborate article; the New York World, that may perhaps be accepted as the leading Democratic organ of the country, declared that suffrage to the black man must come—sooner or later; the Boston Post, the leading Democratic journal of New England, was ready to extend suffrage to the colored race; other journals, supporting the Democratic party, manifested their readiness to settle the controversy about the rights of the negro by giving him suffrage for his own protection. The holders of the public securities, with the quick instinct of self-interest, would extend suffrage for this better security of the public credit; and the people North and South were then ready most cheerfully to acquiesce in the extension of suffrage to colored men in the rebel States.

Tens of thousands of the most progressive and liberal men of the Democratic party—many of them of every hundred who in November, 1864, thronged to the polls, and consecrated their treasure, blood, and lives to the unity of the republic and the liberties of the people—believed with Andrew Johnson that—

"All men should have an equal start and a fair chance in the race of life, and that merit should be rewarded without regard to color."

And in the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln, that—

"The ballot of the black man in some trying time to come may keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom."

Thoughtful men, anxious to heal the wounds of civil war, and busy in forgetting the memories of old contests, were speaking for universal suffrage; for forgiving and restoring all.

If the President of the United States had seized that golden moment, that grand opportunity then vouchsafed by Providence to weapon the hand of the new-made freedman with the ballot, these sectional controversies would have perished forever, the representatives of the rebellious States would have been filled these vacant chairs, and the heavens would be raining their choicest blessings upon the nation for a deed so wise and so just. But the President, though frankly avowing himself in favor of qualified suffrage, declined to assume the responsibility which the condition of the country imposed upon him; and the great opportunity God gave the nation to destroy caste, to clothe the emancipated race with power to guard their own liberties, rights, and interests forever.

The President began the work of reorganization by the appointment of Governor Holden in North Carolina; and the appointment of provisional governors for other States soon followed. Many of the most eminent men of the country doubted the wisdom of the President's policy. The President, to allay the doubt and distrust of the people, declared that his policy was an experiment; that final action was reserved to the government; and that, if these States were not properly organized, the Executive and Congress could change, correct, or set aside the action of the reconstructed State governments; but the work went on; conventions were held; the old rebel journals were revived, and began to fire again the Southern heart and to deceive a people who had once been so divided and deceived as to plunge into civil war. These rebel journals, while praising the President, bitterly denounced the leading men of the party of the administration. Presses in the North echoed their utterances and malice; and on the other hand the leading men of the House of Representatives even before Congress assembled. The history of the world

records nothing more wicked than the attacks that have been made upon the Senate and House of Representatives since they assembled in December last.

RADICALS AND CONSERVATIVES.

Sir, politicians and presses are flippantly denouncing the Congress of the United States, and branding nine-tenths of the men who placed the present administration in power as radicals. For more than thirty years there has been a class of men in our country who have instinctively clung to every lingering wrong, and waited over every rotten institution as it fell. Have these political Bourbons yet to learn that for the past thirty years the patriot, freedom, justice, humanity, and the progressive development of the republic have been represented by the radicals? Have they forgotten that for thirty years, on every issue before the country, the radicals have been vindicated by events and by the verdict of history? Surely gentlemen who prate of their conservatism cannot have forgotten the glorious facts that the radicals never plotted; never betrayed the cause of freedom; never first upon the flag of their country; never nursed the country's defenders. Have these conservative gentlemen forgotten what the world will ever remember, that the radicals never imprisoned women for teaching the little children to read God's holy Word; never lashed on the bare back laboring white men for expressing the opinion that it would be better for working men if slavery did not exist; never murdered officers, nor long ministers of the living God, for questioning the divinity of slavery; never sized and stuffed ballot-boxes to override the will of a free people; never reddened the midnight skies with the smoke of burning dwellings of a harmless race; never gave halls for free discussion, nor asylums for orphan children, to the flames. Yes, sir, let it ever be remembered that during the past generation the denunciations and branded radicals, moving in harmony with the eternal forces of nature and God, have achieved glorious victories, and won enduring triumphs, in all the struggles for country, for the rights of man, for justice, for humanity, and for Christian civilization. While timid conservatism has ever retreated from one last battle for old abuses to another, radicalism has met every demand of justice, of justice, and of reason with a prompt and emphatic "No," and moved right on to the triumph of the right.

Sir, let conservative gentlemen who are ever lastingly counting their conservative record remember that the crimes against country, against liberty, against justice, and against humanity that have marked the past thirty years in America, were committed in the name of conservatism. Let conservative gentlemen remember that conservatives trampled down for years in Congress the sacred right of petition and the freedom of speech arranged before the bar of the House of Representatives the illustrious Adams, and conspired the fearless Giddings, manured common on the decks of Massachusetts ships, and expelled their comrade, the aged Samuel Hoar, from South Carolina; annexed Texas to make slavery perpetual, and opposed the admission of free California; rejected the prohibition of slavery in New Mexico and Utah, and enacted the fugitive slave law; repealed the prohibition on slavery in Kansas; enacted slave codes; numbered free State settlers and framed Lection constitutions; struck down a Senator on the floor of the Senate, and fired upon the flag covering bread for the starving garrison of Sumter; organized treason, and plunged the nation into civil war; plotted insurrections in the secret councils of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and fired orphan asylums in the city of New York; slaughtered the captured garrison of Fort Pillow, and sucked and burned defenceless Lawrence, a starved Union prisoner at Andersonville, and assassinated the chief magistrate of the republic. Every crime for a generation against liberty and the rights of man in America has been committed by men who vaunt their conservatism, and denounce the advocate of freedom, justice and humanity as reckless agitators and radicals. Conservatism has come to be a word in the political vocabulary of America synonymous with cowardice, treachery, baseness, and crime. It is a word every man in America should blush to use as descriptive of any decent political organization.

Mr. President, the House, the Senate, the Cabinet, the President, each and all should not now forget to remember that they were clothed with authority by a party inspired by patriotism and liberty, a party that proclaimed as its living faith the sublime creed of the equal rights of man and the brotherhood of all humanity, embodied in the New Testament and in the Declaration of Independence. Let Representatives, Senators, Cabinet ministers, and the President, amid the trials and temptations of the present, fully realize that the great republicanism party, embracing in its ranks more of moral and intellectual worth than was ever embodied in any political organization in any age or in any land, was created by no man or set of men; that it was brought into being by Almighty God to represent the higher and better sentiments of Christian America, to bear the flag of patriotism and liberty, of justice and humanity. Brought into being in 1851 to resist the repeal of the prohibition of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, the further expansion of slavery into the depths of the continent, and the longer domination of the slave power, it has for twelve years, in defeat and in victory, ever

been true to the country, ever faithful to its flag, ever devoted to the rights of struggling humanity. No political party in any country or in any age has fought on a plane so lofty, or achieved so much for country, republican institutions, the cause of freedom, of justice, and of Christian civilization. If it should perish now in the pride of strength and of power, by the hand of suicide, or by the follies or treacheries of men it has generously trusted, it will leave to after times a brilliant record of honor and of glory. The enduring interests of the regenerated nation, the rights of man, and the elevation of an emancipated race alike demand that the great Union republican party, the outgrowth and development of advancing civilization in America, shall continue to administer the government it preserved, and frame the laws for the nation it saved.

Kentucky.

CRIME IN THE "DARK AND BLOODY GROUND"—MURDERS, ROBBERIES, BLOOD REVENGES.

Kentucky is not an attractive place for nervous people, nor inviting to emigrants. The condition of the state is simply horrible. In whole districts murder and robbery are organized and defy punishment. The inhabitants for years have indulged in personal feuds, quarrels have been handed down from father to son, and one generation of desperadoes has taken up and perpetuated the blood-revenge of the preceding. The war probably made the bad state of affairs worse; guerrillas cannot easily give up their old habits, and the lowest rebel soldiers—vile specimens of humanity to which only the worst slums of great northern cities can furnish a counterpart—who live in filthiness, keep the country in terror.

We should not be accused of drawing a picture worse than the facts sustain, when we give as our authority the Kentucky correspondent of the New York News. We take from his letter of April 20th some specimens of the frightful social condition of that state. Remember this is a rebel correspondent, writing about white people only.

"Mrs. Polly Bottom, a venerable widow, aged 78 years, the sister of Judge Byrdes, the judge for many years of that district, and residing near Perryville, Ky., was robbed some time since. William Byrdes, a man of bad reputation in the neighborhood, was presented for the offense, and Mrs. Bottom was the only witness against him. One night last week she was brutally murdered under the most atrocious circumstances. The evidence of a little grand-daughter, who was sleeping with her at the time of the murder, led to the arrest of Wm. Taylor and his father. The evidence at the coroner's inquest satisfied the popular mind of the guilt of the accused, and he was taken from the jail by a mob of two or three hundred persons and hung to a tree, where his body remained suspended eighteen hours.

Mr. C. W. Nuckels, living near Midway, in Woodcock county, in the very richest and most intelligent part of the state, sent his little boy, aged thirteen years, to Midway to bring home a brother from school. The boy was thrown from his horse, and while endeavoring to control him was joined by a man named George Meeks, who offered to ride the horse, and took the lad up behind him, and thus passed a blacksmith's shop where he was known. The boy not returning home, search was instituted for him at midnight, and these facts learned, but it was only on the following morning that his dead body was found lying in the grass in a field near Midway, by a neighbor's son. When found, the corpse was swollen all over to a jelly, and the implement of death—a fence stake—covered with the evidences of the crime, was lying by.

The murderer was captured in an adjoining county, and confessed that he killed the boy to get the horse. The citizens took him from jail and hung him.

On Friday last, Patrick Donovan, a quiet citizen of Bowling Green, was robbed and murdered near his own door, but no trace has been found of the murderer. Reform is needed in the criminal law of this state. Ordinarily, it is almost impossible to obtain a jury of respectable citizens from the panel of the county who have not formed an opinion of the case. When it is impeached, local interests and prejudices enter so largely into the formation of a verdict, that it is frequently the foundation of factious feuds that destroy the peace and tranquility of the whole community.

In Garland county, the Evans and Hill feud kept the whole country in a state of civil war for many years; a regular vendetta grew up, in which the innocent children of the parties were slain, and so involved was the whole population on one side or the other, that no verdict could be obtained for such frightful crimes. It was settled by the expulsion of the Hills from their homes. Part of the family settled near this city, and some years after, on a Christmas eve, their houses were visited by a gang under the notorious desperado, Hercules Walker, and three of the Hills shot and killed in the midst of their families. During the war a band of guerrillas led by Walker's house and killed him. Here is a chain of murders in which a conviction would be clearly impossible.

Capt. El. Terrell and John Withers, two men employed by the United States government during the war, as "guerrilla hunters," have been confined in the jail in this city since last summer, under a charge of murder. Later they were taken to Taylorsville for trial before the court, then in session, but the case being continued, were remanded to jail. On Friday night last seven armed men went to the jail and forcibly released the prisoners, after which all the party escaped and are now at large breathing vengeance against all good citizens. Terrell is a noted ruffian, and is

said to have been guilty of enough crimes to furnish the material for an Italian romance, or one of Beadle's dime novels.

Near Frankfort, a family named Tomlinson, suspected of horse stealing and peccadilloes, were warned by a committee of neighbors to leave the country, and having refused, a mob went to enforce the order. At the house of the first Tomlinson, they were fired on, and two of the assassins wounded, after which they wounded Tomlinson, burned his house, and whipped two of his sons. They then proceeded to his brother's house and burned it, and express an intention to break up organized robbery in that neighborhood.

That will do for one chapter. It might be supposed that the whites are so unamiable to each other they would not be friendly to the blacks. But of their cruelty to the freedmen we have to learn from other witnesses; this scorching correspondent is silent on that subject. Gen. Ely says in his report to Gen. Howard, dated Louisville, April 9th, that the presence of troops at Marysville and Covington caused a marked change for the better in the sentiments of the people of the bureau, and adds:

"These troops are also employed to protect the colored people in many of the counties of that sub-district, particularly in Scott, Owen, Clinch, Harrison, Nicholas, Bath, Montgomery, Estell and Madison, from the fiendish outrages committed by white people, who are in many cases, banded together under the cognomen of 'Regulators,' 'Nigger Killers,' &c., operating in said counties. These scoundrels are generally returned rebel soldiers of the lowest grade of white humanity, working at no respectable employment, the graduates of the corner groceries and groggeries of this region. The outrages committed by the white people have been numerous, and many of them have resulted in death."

Gen. Ely appends the special report of Capt. Merrill, which gives the result of a visit to several counties of the state. In Marion county the feeling of hostility to the negro was very bitter.

"In the town of Lebanon, Marion county, the feeling toward the freedmen was very bitter, and that on the night of the 29th of March last, a house in said town, occupied by some 20 or 30 freedmen of both sexes, was torn down by a party of men numbering from 50 to 75. These men were mounted and disguised."

The freedmen thus left without shelter, were driven into the street, and threatened with violence if they remained longer in town. I find it quite impossible to obtain a clue to any of the persons engaged in this outrage."

I called on a colored man in this place, and endeavored to learn from him something of the condition and treatment of the freedmen in the neighborhood, and was told by him that it was known that he had conversed with me, or had given any information favorable to the freedmen it would cost him his life; and so frightened was he, that he closed the door upon me, locked it and ran away! Every one with whom I conversed seemed to stand in fear and dread of the self-styled regulators of that county. I could not learn that the freedmen had done anything wrong, or that they had behaved in any other way than as peaceable and respectable citizens."

One John Dorsey, a discharged Union soldier, was warned by the regulators to leave Meade county, by Feb. 20th.

"Dorsey did not leave the place by the time indicated, and on the night of the 20th three men in disguise visited Dorsey's house and demanded him. Dorsey secreted himself and was not found. When the three men left, Dorsey followed them until they reached the house of one David Anderson; said Anderson met them at the door, and calling them by name, asked how they had disposed of Dorsey; they did not find him, but they had just bound another—a soldier, putting on his eyes and leaving him nearly dead."

In the counties named in this report, there are many uncompromising rebels, a number of whom still wear the rebel uniform with the waist belt, on the plates of which are the letters "C. S. A.," with pistols attached to the belt and holsters exposed to view.

In each of the counties visited I found the freedmen all employed, and not more than one in ten of the contracts made while they were working had been recorded, and the whites will not consent to have the contracts made by bureau officers and agents."

KEEP THEM SEPARATE.—Judging from the number of letters deposited in the Post Office bearing an "Internal Revenue" instead of Postage stamp, we should suppose that many persons were in the habit of keeping their supplies of these two very different articles in one common receptacle. We would advise those who do not desire to have their letters held for postage in consequence of an error of this sort, to provide against its occurrence by keeping the two kinds of "guano-backs" carefully separated.

Dr. Hering of Philadelphia says: "The sure prevention against cholera is sulphur. Put half a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur into each of your stockings before you go about your business; never go out with an empty stomach; eat no fresh bread nor sour fruit. This is not only a preventive in cholera, but in many other epidemic diseases. Not one of very many thousands who have followed this advice has been attacked by cholera."

The largest organ ever constructed in the United States is about to be sent from the factory of the Messrs. Hook, of Boston, to the society of which Rev. H. W. Beecher is pastor.

Artemus Ward among the Fenians.

The Fenians convened in our town the other night, and took steps towards Ireland. They met into the town hall, and by the kind invite of my naber, Mr. Mulrooney O'Shaughnessy, whose ancestors at least must have had Irish blood in their veins, I went over.

You may not be aware, by the way, that I've bin a invalid here to home for several weeks. And it's all owing to my improvident. Not feelin like eatin a full meal when the cars stop for dinner, in the south, where I lately was, I went into a resterauter, and et 20 hard billed eggs. I think they effected my liver.

My wife says, Po, po. She says I've got a splendid liver for a man of my time of life. I've heard of men's livers gradually wastin away till the man hadn't none. It's a dreadful thing when a man's liver gives him the shake.

Two years ago, comin this May, I had a tack of fever-nager, and by the advice of Miss Persky (who contains single, and is correspondingly outhappy in the same ratio), I consulted a spiritual medium—a writin mejun. I got a letter from a celebrated Iujin chief, who writ me accordin to the mejun, that he'd bin del two hundred and seventeen years, and liked it. He then said, let the pale face drink some yarb tea! I drinkt it and it really helped me. I've writ to this talented savage this time thro' the same mejun, but as yet I hadn't got any answer. Perhaps he is in a spear where they hain't got any postage stamps.

But thanks to careful nussin, I'm improvin rapid.

The town hall was jam full of people, mostly Irish citizens, and the enthusiasm was intense. They cheer'd everybody and everything. They cheer'd me.

"Hurrah for Ward! Hurrah!"

They were all good natures of mine, and I amused in a pleasant voice, "All right, boys, all right, Macourneen, och hone, aroun, Coosha-na-na-na-na!" These Irish remarks been received with great applause.